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HOME

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ITALIANS FORCE AUSTRIANS FROM JULIAN ALPS

ROME ANNOUNCES GREAT
VICTORY AND CAPTURE
OF 42,865 PRISONERS

PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS OF MEXICAN SITUATION

TROOPS WILL STAY ON BORDER
INDEFINITELY; EX-
CHANGE OF TROOPS

Rome, Oct 14.—The Italian troops have made further gains on the Julian Alps, having defeated the Austrians decisively in a battle that lasted 36 hours. More than 5,000 prisoners were taken by the Italians.

The Austrians are retreating. Many pieces of artillery and troop trains have fallen into the hands of the victorious Italian army.

Additional prisoners have been taken by the Italians in their offensive on the Carso plateau, bringing the total captured on the front of the Julian Alps from August 6 to date to a total of 42,865, the war office announced today.

GERMANS HAMMER AT FRENCH LINES.

London, Oct 14.—The struggle on the Somme, which the Anglo-French renewed Thursday, with heavy attacks, is being kept up by the Germans. The counter-attacked heavily last night, occupying a part of Ablaincourt and neighboring trenches. Paris asserts, however, that the French immediately re-captured all of the ground lost. Cessation of important operations on the British front, east of the Struma, is indicated in a British statement.

Berlin Reports Appalling
Losses Among Allies.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—British and French divisions totaling more than one million men have been virtually annihilated on the Somme, says the Overseas News agency.

According to figures from Swiss sources, the agency says, the Russian losses from June 1st to October 2nd were about one million men.

WILSON TELLS OF MEXICAN SITUATION

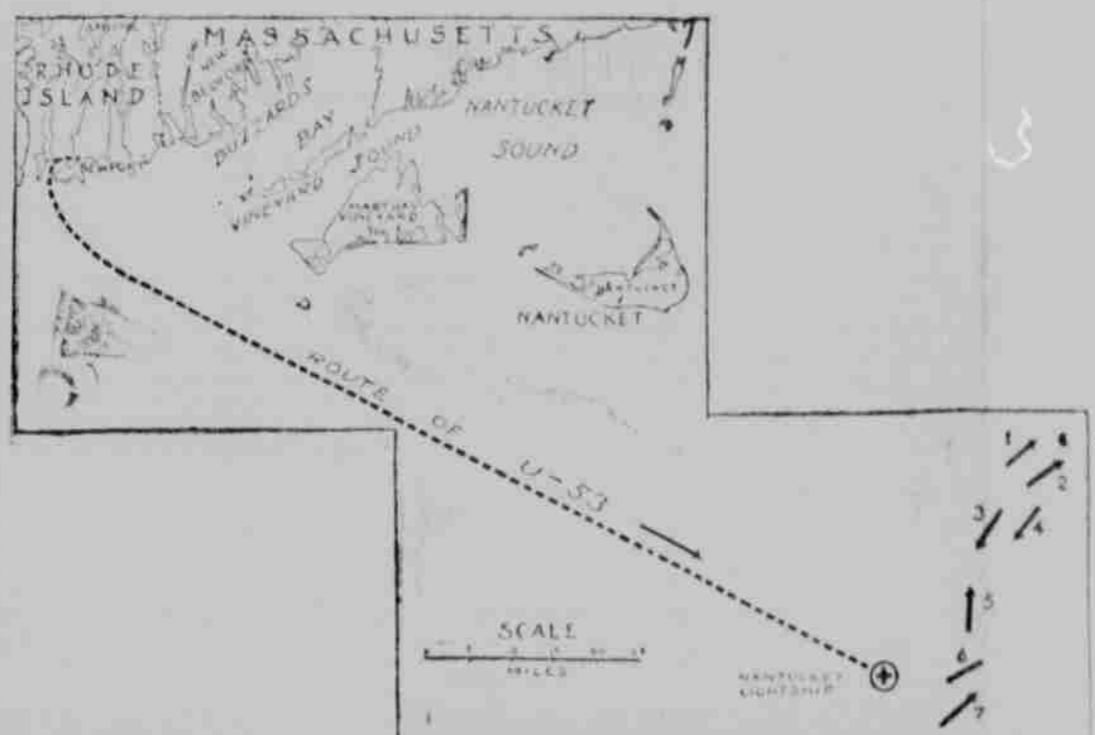
Long Branch, Oct 14—Presi-

(Continued on Page Five)

FIRST KANSAS TROOPS

ENROUTE FOR HOME

Where U-53 Sank Two British Ships in American Waters,
and Held Up American Satamer; Locations of Great Liners



This map shows where the German submarine U-53, which made the remarkable voyage from Wilhelmshaven to New York, reaching there Saturday afternoon, a little more than twenty hours later, sank the two British ships West Point (Arrow No. 6 on map), and Strafford (Arrow No. 5), and held up the American steamer Kansas (Arrow No. 15), off Nantucket. Originally about 120 miles southeast from New York.

At the same time the Almania (Arrow No. 14), a freighter of the Canadian line, was in the neighborhood bound for Europe with a heavy cargo, the Philadelphia, a big American liner (Arrow No. 2), was bound for England with many passengers; the Camerona (Arrow No. 13), of the British Anchor line, was moving toward New York, and the torpedo

boat (Arrow No. 12) of the French line was bound for Bordeaux.

In all twenty-one great ships owned by importers it is allowed to be

said were on the ocean at the time of the U-53.

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